

Remarks/Arguments:

Applicants acknowledge, with thanks, the courtesy of the Examiner for granting a telephone interview.

The Title was objected to for not being descriptive. The Title has been appropriately amended.

Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 8-13 and 15 are pending in the above-identified application. Claims 2, 5, 7 and 14 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 8-13 and 15 are presented for reconsideration.

Claims 1, 4, 6 and 8-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being obvious over Moriyama et al. in view of Rautiola et al. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the reasons set forth below.

Applicants' invention as recited in claim 1 includes features neither disclosed nor suggested by the prior art, namely:

... when said first wired connection detecting means detects that said wired connection is being performed, said first change-over means changes over so that said wired data communication is performed, and **using the control signals, gives a change-over instruction to said second change-over means to change over so that said wired data communication is performed ...** (Emphasis added).

In Applicants' exemplary embodiment, connection detection section 105 detects the physical connection between first wireless communication unit 100 and second wireless communication unit 110. (Page 22, lines 11-15). Therefore, after the physical detection is detected, connection control section 106 of the first wireless communication unit 100 gives an instruction to the connection control section 116 in second wireless communication unit 110 to change the connection change-over switch 113 to the wire connection section 117 side of the second wireless communication unit 110. (Page 22, last line to page 23, line 5).

In Moriyama et al., "... the connection mode switching operation of the processing apparatus 10 is performed based on the signal from the detachment **detector 42**, while the connection mode switching operation of the display device 50 is performed based on the signal from the **detachment detector 58**." (Page 3, lines 3-6). That is, Moriyama does not disclose

or suggest sending a change-over instruction from one apparatus to another because each side independently detects when there is a physical attachment. Therefore, each side (display device side and processing apparatus side) in Moriyama et al. changes over to wired connection mode based on a signal from their own respective detachment detector. By contrast, the switching operation in second wireless communication unit 110 of Applicants' exemplary embodiment is based on the change-over instruction sent from first wireless communication unit 100 and not a signal from a detector within second wireless communication unit 110.

The Office Action argues that Rautiola et al. discloses "using the control signals to give a change-over instruction to the second change-over means ..." (Page 8, line 1). In particular, the Office Action argues that "... the indication signal is used to detect the wired connection between two devices and control the switching ..." (Page 8, lines 4-5). Applicants respectfully disagree with this interpretation of Rautiola. The indication signal in Rautiola is not a change-over instruction and does not control the switching.

Rautiola et al. discloses that the switching is detected by both terminal devices 40 and mobile station 10. (Col. 9, lines 55-56). That is, as described above with regard to Moriyama et al., the physical connection in Rautiola is also detected independently on both sides. The voltage level of the indication signal is used by mobile station 10 to independently detect switching to a physical connection at mobile station 10. (Col. 9, lines 62-64). Terminal device 40 also monitors the indication signal in the same way to detect physical connection to mobile station 10 at terminal device 40. (Col. 10, lines 6-9). Accordingly, the indication signal in Rautiola does not control the switching because there is no need to control the switching if the switching is previously detected independently by both terminal devices 40 and mobile station 10.

The MPEP recites "[T]he test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art, and all teachings in the prior art must be considered to the extent that they are in analogous arts." (MPEP 2143.01 II, emphasis added). The MPEP further recites "[A] prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the claimed invention. (MPEP 2141.02 VI, citing *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984)).

Therefore, the interpretation in the Office Action that "... the indication signal is used to detect the wired connection between two devices and control the switching ..." is improper because all teachings in Rautiola were not considered in the Office Action and Rautiola was not considered in its entirety, i.e., as a whole, including portions that would lead away from the interpretation of indication signal in Rautiola.

Because the indication signal in Rautiola is used to detect physical connection at both sides, it is not a control signal which "... gives a change-over instruction ..." from a first change-over means and one communication unit to a second change-over means and another communication unit.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable over the art of record. Withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claims 4, 6 and 8-10, while not identical to claim 1, includes features similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1. Thus, claims 4, 6 and 8-10 are also allowable over the art of record for at least reasons similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1.

Claims 11-13 depend from claims 8-10, respectively. Accordingly, claims 11-13 are likewise allowable over the art of record.

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being obvious over Moriyama et al. in view of Rautiola et al. and Fong. Fong is cited for its teaching of adjusting a signal level for wired communication. Fong does not make up for the deficiencies, however, of Moriyama et al. and Rautiola et al., as described above with respect to claim 1. Claim 3 depends from claim 1. Accordingly, claim 3 is also allowable at least because it depends from allowable claim 1.

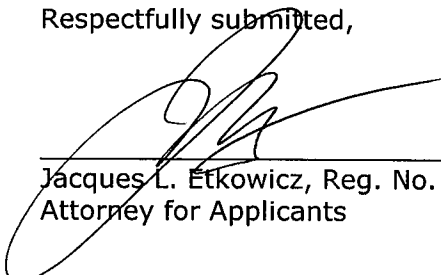
Claim 15 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being obvious over Moriyama et al. in view of Rautiola et al. and Lempio. Lempio is cited for its teaching of a third wired connection detection means. Lempio does not make up for the deficiencies, however, of Moriyama et al. and Rautiola et al., as described above with respect to claim 1. Claim 15, while not identical to claim 1, includes features similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1. Thus, claim 15 is also allowable over the art of record for at least reasons similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1.

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In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that this Application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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